

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th May 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1893.		1893.		
	Monthly.							
1	Khattari Hitkari	Agra ...	Dina Nath ...	For	Mar. ...	6th	May ...	640 copies.
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Moradabad).	Majid Husain ...	5th	May ...	8th	May
3	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	1st	" ...	9th	" ...	300 copies.
4	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggu Khan ...	"	" ...	5th	" ...	250 "
5	Khurshaid-i-Nanpara	Nanpara, Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	1st	April ...	9th	"
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	20th	April ...	9th	May ...	45 copies.
7	Mufid-i-Km	Do. ...	Qadir Ali ...	1st	May ...	8th	" "	100 "
	Weekly.							
8	Agra Akhbār	Agra ...	Tajamul Husain ...	28th April & 7th May.		6th & 10th May ...		265 copies.
9	Agra Punch	Do. ...	Ahid-ul-din Beg ...	1st	May ...	4th	" ...	210 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	[Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(continued).								
Weekly—(continued).								
				1893.		1893.		
10	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussin Khān.	2nd	May ...	4th	May ...	65 copies.
11	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Islām Company ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	"
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sā'id ...	3rd	" ...	8th	" ...	625 copies.
13	Anīs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Rām Chandra Vaishya.	6th	" ...	7th	" ...	590 "
14	Anīs-i-Oudh ...	Rae Bareilly ...	Muhammad Abbās...	23rd	April ...	6th	" ...	250 "
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Vishun Lal ...	6th	May ...	10th	" ...	158 "
16	Kāśī ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	5th	" ...	6th	" ...	250 "
17	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	1st	" ...	"	" ...	450 "
18	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	"	" ...	4th	" ...	500 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly ...	Thākūr Prāsād ...	6th	" ...	8th	" ...	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	446 "
21	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	500 "
22	Hardil Aziz ...	Shāhjahānpur...	Niyāz Muhammad...	15th	April ...	8th	" ...	"
23	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prāsād Varmā	3rd	May ...	5th	" ...	300 copies.
24	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	30th	April ...	6th	" ...	150 "
25	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	2nd	May ...	4th	" ...	275 "
26	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	6th	" ...	9th	" ...	44 "
27	Naiyar-i-Āzam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	1st	" ...	10th	" ...	250 "
28	Najm-ul-Akhbār	Etāwah ...	Rūh-ullah Khān ...	9th	" ...	9th	" ...	228 "
29	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas...	7th	" ...	"	" ...	450 "
30	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz	15th & 23rd	April ...	6th	" ...	70 "
31	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	1st & 8th	May ...	4th & 10th	" ...	40 "
32	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamīd ...	6th	" ...	10th	" ...	196 "
33	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	5th	" ...	"
34	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Krishna ...	30th	April ...	"	" ...	220 copies.
35	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	1st	May ...	4th	" ...	350 "
36	Robilkhand Punch	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	30th	April ...	6th	" ...	150 "
37	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwāri Lal ...	4th	May ...	9th	" ...	130 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	6th	" ...	"	" ...	304 "
39	Tohfa-i-Qādiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qādir ...	30th	April ...	4th	" ...	"
40	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	150 copies.
Daily.								
41	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prāsād ...	4th to 10th May ...		4th to 10th May ...		521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	2nd, 5th & 9th May		4th, 6th & 10th May.		464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
43	Devanāgrī Gazette	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For	April ...	5th	May ...	200 copies.
44	Rām Patākā ...	Allahabad ...	Ridhā Mohan Shukla	"	May ...	7th	" ...	250 "
Weekly.								
45	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	1st	May ...	4th	May ...	116 copies.
46	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn Varmā	1st & 8th	" ...	4th & 10th	" ...	1,500 "
47	Khichri Samāchār	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prāsād ...	29th April & 5th May		10th	" ...	400 "
48	Nūgrī Nīrad ...	Ditto ...	Kāshī Prāsād ...	4th	May ...	"	" ...	200 "
49	Prayāg Samāchār	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	"	" ...	6th	" ...	500 "
50	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar	Udaipur ...	Kshyā Chālak Dān...	1st	" ...	5th	" ...	100 "
Daily.								
51	Hindustān ...	Kālakankar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla...	3rd to 9th May ...		4th to 10th May ...		470 copies.
HINDI-URDU.								
Weekly.								
52	Kāshī Pātrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	5th	May ...	8th	May ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued). <i>Bi-weekly.</i>			1893.	1893.	
53	Jaipur Gazette ... MARATHI. <i>Weekly.</i>	Jaipur ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	29th April & 3rd & 6th May.	5th, 7th & 10th May.	100 copies.
54	Subodh Sindhu ... MARATHI-ENGLISH. <i>Weekly.</i>	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	3rd May ...	6th May ...	320 copies.
55	Nyáya Sudhá ... GORKHA. <i>Weekly.</i>	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	1st May ...	4th May ...	450 copies.
56	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá	28th April & 5th May,	5th & 8th May ...	650 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 3rd, 1893.

1. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 3rd May, refers to the passing of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons and the powerful opposition offered to the measure on the occasion, and observes that if Englishmen are so bitterly opposed to grant home rule to the Irish, who are very closely allied to them, their hostile attitude towards the natives of this country should be no matter for surprise. The Liberals have granted an important privilege to Ireland. When will such a concession be made to India?

Irish Home Rule Bill.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.
May 2nd, 1893.

2. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 2nd May, highly approves of the tone of Lord Lansdowne's reply to the petitions presented to his lordship in Rewah, and observes that nothing could be more conciliatory than the terms in which he explained the temporary suspension of traffic on some roads, to which exception had been taken in one of the petitions.

Viceroy's speech at Rewah.

RAHBAR.
April 30th, 1893.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th April, says that, as Lord Lansdowne went to Rewah for relaxation, his lordship was much displeased with the men who foolishly presented petitions to him. The petitions were made over to Colonel Robertson, against whom they were directed. With reference to the petition presented by some citizens, the Viceroy said that the eight or ten signatures on the petition closely resembled one another and the names were not those of well known men. His Excellency might not have found time to read the petition itself carefully, but he had time to examine the signatures. He noticed the fact that the petitioners were not men of distinction, as if ordinary persons had no right to trouble him with petitions. Many of the complaints in the petition were simply disposed of with the remark that they were general and vague. As regards the heavy revenue assessments the Viceroy said that they had been made by the Superintendent and the Resident after great deliberation, as if this were conclusive proof of their not being heavy. The inhabitants of Rewah did not know what a Viceroy was, otherwise they would not have presented any petitions to Lord Lansdowne. If a few more replies like that of his lordship are given to petitions, people would quietly put up with the arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings of the subordinate officers and never appeal to the higher authorities.

The same.

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 1st, 1893.

4. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 1st May, condemns the attacks made by the Hindi *Bangbasi* of Calcutta on the Rewah Government as false and malicious, refers to the remarkable improvement in the finances of the State and in the sanitary condition of the capital, and points out that the Diwan is closely allied to the ruling prince and that the members of his family have always held the highest offices in the State. Colonel Robertson and the Diwan are conducting the administration with ability; but of course there are some men who, having been injuriously affected by the new state of things, are discontented.

Bangbasi of Calcutta and the Rewah State.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
May 9th, 1893.

5. The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 9th May, says that this country is threatened with additional taxation to restore the financial equilibrium. But it is not yet known what shape the new tax will take. The duty on salt has already been raised and affects the rich and the poor alike. The income tax is levied with undue severity. The inhabitants of the principal towns have been burdened with water-rates. The cost of litigation is so high that justice may be said without exaggeration to be very dear under British rule. Hence it will be seen that there is no room for increasing any of the existing taxes. The only method of raising the necessary funds without creating discontent among the people is the levy of import duties on foreign goods. The measure would be opposed by English merchants, but the interests of the people ought to be a primary consideration with the Government of India. Moreover, only a small proportion of

Additional taxation.

the foreign goods imported to India comes from Great Britain. It is a gross injustice to this country to admit the goods of France, Germany, Austria, Japan, America, &c., free like English goods, especially as those countries tax all Indian goods. The import duties would fall only on well-to-do persons, who largely use foreign goods, and would protect Indian manufactures.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th April, states that it is a matter for regret and even of shame that the Government of India, which has a considerably larger income than the late Mughal emperors, should find it difficult to make both ends meet. The Viceroy expressed regret at the

The same.

unsatisfactory state of the treasury, but His Excellency has not stopped or curtailed the expenses of the exodus to Simla even at the time of such financial pressure. This shows how far his regret was genuine. Different rumours are afloat as to the form of new taxation. Any increase in the income-tax would be ruinous to natives, but such an increase being unacceptable to European officers is simply out of the question. As it is, the poorer classes cannot afford to use the necessary quantity of salt; further enhancement of the duty would still more raise its price. Tobacco is largely used by the masses. When a poor man feels tired after hard labour he has his smoke to refresh himself. Hence the imposition of a duty on tobacco would deprive the poor of their only refreshment. The most unobjectionable form of new taxation from the native point of view would be the imposition of import duties on foreign goods and of an export duty on wheat. But Lord Lansdowne cannot have the courage to introduce such duties, as the powerful English mill-owners and wheat traders would strongly oppose the measure moving heaven and hell. Under these circumstances the best course open to Government is to curtail the expenditure. Government may meet the deficit this year by additional taxation; but what will it do in case there is a further fall in exchange?

RAHBAR.
April 30th, 1893.

7. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 8th May, adverting to the rumour that the Government of India is inclined to reduce the limit of minimum taxable income from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250, views the rumour with deep concern and

The same.

alarm, and observes that the income tax would aggravate the sufferings of the men whose income does not exceed Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month and who contrive to subsist with great difficulty in the present times of scarcity of grain. In rich England annual incomes below £150, i. e., Rs. 2,250, are exempt; while in this poor country men whose income is only Rs. 250 a year will be taxed! Government had better strike at the root of the evil and reduce the military expenditure, which is primarily responsible for its financial difficulties. If reduction of that expenditure be impossible, the cotton import duties ought to be revived.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.
May 8th, 1893.

8. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st May, states that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has done much to improve the sanitary condition of Hardwar. But His Honor held out the threat in his speech that if disease broke out again on any occasion, he would disperse the fair like Sir Auckland

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's speech at Hardwar.

Colvin. The Hindus are a timid people and one can treat them as he likes. His Honor asked the Brahmans of Hardwar if any former king provided any conveniences for the pilgrims. If the old kings provided no convenience, the pilgrims were never forcibly driven out of Hardwar by them. The Lieutenant-Governor asked how many of the inhabitants of Calcutta and Lahore who had raised a clamour against the break-up of the fair last year had contributed to the funds for introduction of sanitary reforms. But we ask His Honor how many natives receive high salaries like him and other European officers. The public revenues, which are contributed by the people, are intended for the public good.

COLONEL,
May 1st, 1893.

9. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th May, observes that Sir Charles Crosthwaite is entitled to the gratitude of the whole Hindu community for the keen interest taken by His Honor in the improvement of the sanitary condition of Hardwar. The Maharani of Balrampur has given a munificent donation of Rs. 20,000, and it is to be hoped other Hindu princes will follow her example.

Contribution of Rs. 20,000 by the Maharani of Balrampur towards the cost of sanitary reforms at Hardwar.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.
May 5th, 1893.

HINDUSTANI.
May 3rd, 1893.

10. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, observes that it did not expect that its prediction as to the unsatisfactory working of the rules framed under the new Indian Councils Act would be justified by the conduct of the Lucknow Municipal Board, which has elected Mr. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner, as its representative to vote for it at the election of a member for the Provincial Legislative Council. He has succeeded in getting himself elected with the help of his dutiful followers in the Board, but his proceeding is opposed to the wishes of Government. There was really no necessity for passing the new Act if it was only intended to give the District Officers the privilege of electing members for the Legislative Councils. Hitherto the members were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governors themselves, but in future nominations will be made by District Officers. Mr. Mulock's ill-advised proceeding will greatly strengthen the hands of the National Congress leaders and afford them an opportunity for showing how the privileges extended to the people by Parliament and Government are wrested by the local authorities. At the special meeting of the Lucknow Board held on the 27th April, as soon as the letter of Government was read out, several members at once proposed that the chairman be selected the Board's representative. Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma entered a strong protest against the proposal, pointing out the necessity for selecting a non-official representative and warning the Board that the proposal if adopted would expose it to public ridicule and make the new privilege a mere farce. He further urged that members should vote by ballot and not by a show of hands. Munshi Nawal Kishor said that the Board could not get a better representative than Mr. Mulock. Pandit Jagat Narayan recommended voting by ballot, and Pandit Sham Narayan condemned the proposal regarding the appointment of Mr. Mulock as the Board's representative. Mr. Mulock declared that personally he did not care if he was elected or not. The result of voting was that Mr. Mulock got 19 votes, Mr. Hamid Ali Khan seven votes and Babu Sri Ram one, which was his own.

Lucknow Municipal Board and the new Councils Act.

HINDUSTANI.
May 3rd, 1893.

11. A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, argues that the election of Mr. Mulock by the Lucknow Municipal Board as a voter is not an unmixed evil. It will convince the Secretary of State of his mistake and lead to an amendment of the rules with a view to exclude officials from nomination as electors or members to represent Municipal or District Boards. The writer expresses satisfaction at the election of Munshi Thakur Prasad, the proprietor of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* newspaper, Babu Gokal Chand, vakil, and Nawab Asad-ullah Khan as representatives of the Bareilly, Fyzabad and Meerut Municipal Boards respectively, and hopes that they will return an able and public-spirited gentleman to the Council, suggesting to them the names of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, Raja Lachhman Singh, Babu Gokal Chand, and Raja Rampal Singh for their consideration.

The same.

HINDUSTANI.
May 4th, 1893.

12. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 4th May, expresses strong disapproval of the election of Mr. Mulock as a representative of the Lucknow Municipal Board for the purpose of electing a member for the Provincial Legislative Council, and asks the Local Government to give its attention to the matter. If District Officers who are presidents of Municipal and District Boards are allowed to offer themselves as candidates for the posts of delegates or representatives, non-official members cannot possibly compete with them with success. The representatives of the groups of Municipal and District Boards in the Council are expected to be private gentlemen, and therefore it is necessary that the delegates who will elect those representatives should be also non-officials.

The same.

ANIS-I-HIND.
May 6th, 1893.

13. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 6th May, publishes an imaginary dialogue in verse between Lady India and Mr. England contributed by a correspondent in Bikanir. The following is a translation of the more objectionable verses :—

Imaginary dialogue between India and England.

Lady India: Thou dost not abandon the evil practice of exercising tyranny and oppression. Hast thou no fear of the Judgment Day?

Mr. England: Don't be ungrateful and don't speak of tyranny and oppression. Thank God that thou hast not fallen into the power of another.

Lady India: O, tyrant! thou hast dealt with me as wind does with the lamp.

Mr. England: O, foolish woman! I have done for thee what the *huma* does for a beggar. [It is supposed that every man whose head the *huma*, a fabulous bird, over-shadows, becomes a king.]

Lady India: Tyrant! thou hast entirely robbed me like a dakait.

Mr. England: Thou hadst little or nothing. But all my wealth is thine.

Lady India: Thou hast derived all thy wealth from me, don't be so mendacious.

Mr. England: Thou art so ready to complain of the loss of thy wealth, but thinkest little of the ease and comfort provided by me.

Lady India: Tyrant! don't talk like this to me. Thou art an impostor, a deceiver and an enchanter.

Mr. England: Am I an impostor, a deceiver and an enchanter? Don't speak such gross lies and fear God.

14. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 1st May, is glad to state that the popular Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has lately issued a circular regarding the collection of *rasad* or supplies for civil officers on tour. The circular embodies the orders issued from time to time

NYAYA SUDHA.
May 1st, 1893.

Collection of supplies for civil officers on tour in the Central Provinces.

on the subject, and is manifestly due to the question put in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It bears eloquent testimony to the desire of Sir A. P. MacDonnell to redress the grievances of the people, and will greatly save the villagers from the hardships to which they are exposed, if its provisions are properly carried out by the officers. Men who happen to be ill-treated in connection with the supply of provisions should at once report the matter to the proper authorities, even though this may put them to any expense and trouble.

15. The *Police Gazette* (Meerut), of the 1st May, complains that in some districts the muharrirs or clerks serving at the District Police Offices and under the Court Inspectors are required to attend the police lines and the parade ground every day, but that such attendance much interferes with the performance of their duties. They are unable to finish their heavy work during the usual office hours, and have little time at their disposal at home owing to their attendance at the lines and the parade ground. They should be exempted from attendance at the lines and required to attend drill only once a week.

POLICE GAZETTE.
May 1st, 1893.

Clerks in the District Police Offices and drill.

16 The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, adverting to the rumour that Government is desirous to abolish the Firozabad or the Itmadpur tahsil in the Agra district, observes that if one of the two tahsils is doomed, the Firozabad tahsil may be amalgamated with the Itmadpur tahsil, a portion of the latter being transferred to the Agra sadar tahsil. But Firozabad should be made a sub-division and placed in charge of a Deputy Collector invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate. Firozabad is the largest town in the district and is situated 25 or 26 miles from the district head-quarters.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
May 7th, 1893.

Proposal regarding the abolition of a tahsil in the Agra district.

17. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 3rd May, states that as European offenders are not adequately punished by Government, Europeans are encouraged to commit grave offences.

SUBODH SINDHU.
May 3rd, 1893.

Tea planters and labourers in Assam.

Englishmen who pride themselves in putting a stop to the slave trade and granting full liberty to all classes of people in this country ought to look at the tyranny and oppression exercised by European tea planters on ignorant labourers in Assam, who are enticed from their homes by unscrupulous recruiters. The *Subodh Sindhu* quotes an extract from another newspaper complaining of the conduct of

recruiters and tea planters, and observes that it is very lamentable that such a state of things should exist under British rule. On the one hand, at the instance of the cotton kings of Manchester the Government of India has framed strict rules for the protection of labourers in Indian factories; while on the other it allows European tea-planters to harass and ill-treat labourers as they please; such a policy is inconsistent and unjust. A Bill has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to amend the Inland Emigration Act, and the Hon'ble Chentsal Rao and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose proposed some very reasonable amendments for the protection of labourers, but the amendments being unfavourable to tea planters, did not find favour with the European members of the Council. The principles of British administration are really mysterious.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTAN.
May 3rd, 1893.

18. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd May, argues that as many intelligent native youths are unable to go over to England to compete at the Civil Service Examination owing to several causes, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Bill, which provides for simultaneous examinations being held in England and India, is worthy of every support. A strong agitation should be made in order to convince Parliament of the necessity of the measure.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's Civil Service Examination Bill.

IV.—EDUCATION.

HINDUSTAN.
May 4th, 1893.

19. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 4th May, regrets to notice that while female education is making steady progress even in the backward province of the Panjáb, the number of girls in the female schools in these provinces, which was 9,970 in 1890-91, fell to 9,354 in 1891-92, and that all the teachers in such schools are native Christian ladies.

Female education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

V.—POST-OFFICE.

HINDUSTAN.
May 3rd and 4th,
1893.

20. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd and 4th May, publishes a communication from a correspondent who complains that native officers in the Postal Department are very strict and inconsiderate and do not overlook a single mistake. They are too ready to punish the subordinate officials for mistakes, but they seldom recommend deserving men for promotion. When they go to inspect post-offices, they generally put up at the post-offices to the great inconvenience of the postmasters, although they receive Rs. 2 a day as travelling allowance. Sometimes when an inspector is inspecting a post-office one of his friends happens to go there. He at once takes his friend inside the post-office against rules and talks to him as long as he likes, the work in the post-office being at a stand-still during the time. The frequent infliction of fines is very objectionable, as it materially curtails the small salaries of subordinate officials. If an official does not commit more than a dozen mistakes in a month, he should not be fined. But of course he should be required to explain every mistake.

Alleged ill-treatment of subordinate native officials in the Postal Department.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 1st, 1893.

21. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 1st May, expresses satisfaction that through the laudable efforts of Mahant Kesho Ram, an energetic member of the Benares Temperance Association, the use of liquor among the lower castes at Benares has largely decreased, the consumption falling from 157,549 gallons in 1885-86 to 85,895 gallons in 1890-91.

Temperance Association, Benares.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR
May 4th, 1893.

22. A local correspondent of the *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 4th May, complains that a proclamation was issued by the Magistrate on the 16th June last year warning people against bathing or washing dirty clothes, utensils, &c., at the stand-posts, but that men are to be found doing these things in every street, particularly in Mahajni-tola and Mirganj, and at Chand-ka-kua, to the great inconvenience of respectable people.

Stand-posts, Allahabad.

23. The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 1st May, approves of the proclamation issued by the District Magistrate of Benares, forbidding people to wash foul or dirty clothes, vessels, &c., or wash animals near the stand-posts, but urges that in order to encourage the use of filtered water among the higher castes, the Magistrate should also prohibit Chamār and other such low caste women from washing their dirty hands and feet at stand-posts, as they are accustomed to do. Moreover in those parts of the city which are entirely populated by Hindus no Musalman water-carrier should be allowed to take water from the stand-posts.

Stand-posts Benares.

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 1st, 1893.

24. The Jhānsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, complains that at the kite-flying fair held every year at Jhānsi outside the Khandiwal Gate on the day of Tij in the month of Baisakh women who go to the wells for water or attend the fair are much harassed by men and boys. They are asked the names of their husbands, and on their refusal to give out the names they are struck with thin green branches of trees. This year the fair came off on the 20th April. A Brahman struck a woman with a thin stick under the circumstances above referred to. Her husband, who happened to stand close by, dealt a severe blow to the Brahman with a stick. Other persons intervened on behalf of the Brahman and beat the man. Again a young girl of the *mali* (gardener) caste who was accompanied by her mother was grossly ill-treated by some Panjabi soldiers, and the head constable of police quietly witnessed the indecent assaults committed on her from the door of his house without raising a finger. The fair has nothing to do with religion and ought to be prohibited.

Kite-flying fair at Jhānsi.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
May 7th, 1893.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th May 1893. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

21. The British Government (London) has been informed that the Government of the United States of America has decided to send a large number of troops to the Philippines. The British Government has expressed its sympathy for the United States Government in this regard.

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